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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WESTERN DIVISION

COLORADO HANDBOOK

1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building and range-building practices.

2. To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand, and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.

3. To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

PART I—1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for wheat in all counties and for potatoes and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also determined for wheat and potatoes.

The State is divided into A and B areas. The A area consists of Boulder, El Paso, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, Pueblo, Teller, and all counties east thereof. The B area consists of the remaining counties in the State.

A wind-erosion farm is a farm in the counties of Boulder, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, and all counties east thereof, owned or leased by a conservation district, an association determined by the State committee to have been organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or erosion-control purposes. The provisions relating to payments and deductions are different for wind-erosion farms. These provisions may be obtained from the county committee.

WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on Form WR-406B for farms in area B and on WR-406A for farms in area A.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

Nonwheat-allotment farms.—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm. A wind-erosion farm in Boulder, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas and all counties east thereof is considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm.

No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the wheat acreage allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area A, and in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area B.

Acreage will be considered to be planted to wheat if (1) devoted to seeded wheat (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture of fall-sown rye and fall-sown wheat seeded together, provided the mixture contains not less than 25 percent by weight of rye); (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land in area A after May 15, 1940, or in area B after June 15, 1940; and (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to the wheat mixture under (1) above but the rye fails to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity.

POTATOES

In Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Delta, Eagle, Custer, Garfield, La Plata, Mesa, Moffatt, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, Sedgwick, Teller, and Weld Counties a potato acreage allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment will be shown on WR-406A or WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or 3 acres (whichever is larger) is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be computed for each excess acre.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Adams, Alamosa, Bent, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Fremont, Jefferson, Mesa, Montrose, Otero, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Routt,

and Weld Counties a commercial-vegetable acreage allotment will be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment will be computed of \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm. The approximate amount of the commercial-vegetable payment will be shown on WR-406A or WR-406B.

In the above counties a deduction of \$20 per acre will be computed for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm, or 3 acres.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes in noncommercial potato counties, sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning) of which the larger portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting acreage allotment will be determined for each farm in area A and for each farm for which a wheat acreage or potato acreage allotment is determined in area B. A farm productivity index will be determined for each farm in area A.

Payments and deductions on general-allotment farms.—In area A a payment of \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be computed for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat, potato, and commercial-vegetable acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar. The approximate amount of this payment is shown on WR-406A.

In area A on general-allotment farms a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm and any excess acreage of wheat, potatoes, or commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are computed.

Payments and deductions on non-general-allotment farms.—A farm in area A for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment of 20 acres or less is determined will be considered as a non-general-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the general soil-depleting crops on the farm so elect on WR-406A.

No payment will be made with respect to general crops on non-general-allotment farms. However, the soil-building allowance is larger on these farms.

On non-general-allotment farms in area A a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of 20 acres and any excess acreage of wheat, potatoes, or commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are computed.

Deductions for excess soil-depleting acreage in area B.—In area B on farms for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment is determined a deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment and any excess acreage of wheat, potatoes, and commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are computed, or (2) 20 acres.

RESTORATION LAND

Restoration land is land in Boulder, Custer, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, and all counties east thereof which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as not suited for cultivation and which should be restored to a permanent vegetative cover.

A payment of 15 cents per acre will be computed for each acre of restoration land designated for the farm. This payment will be made to the person who is the owner of the land as of June 30, 1940, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment will be made to the cash tenant as of that date.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for restoration land which is plowed or tilled for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion or to prepare a seedbed for an approved nondepleting cover crop or permanent grass mixture.

MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

In area A counties and in Custer and Fremont Counties a deduction will be made of 25 cents per acre for each time wind-erosion control methods recommended by the county committee are not carried out in 1940 on a designated acreage by the date specified by the county committee.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established which is broken out in Custer and Fremont Counties and in the area A counties. If the acreage is broken out with the approval of the county committee and at least an equal acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover the deduction will not apply.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

- (1) 55 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for farms in area A.
- (2) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards).
- (3) 3 cents per acre of noncrop pasture land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity, except in the following counties this item shall be computed at the following rates per acre:

Arapahoe -----	\$0. 05	Chaffee -----	\$0. 06	Morgan -----	\$0. 06
Archuleta -----	. 05	Clear Creek -----	. 06	Park -----	. 06
Baca -----	. 05	Conejos -----	. 06	Phillips -----	. 06
Cheyenne -----	. 05	Custer -----	. 06	Pitkin -----	. 06
El Paso -----	. 05	Douglas -----	. 06	Rio Blanco -----	. 06
Kiowa -----	. 05	Eagle -----	. 06	Routt -----	. 06
Kit Carson -----	. 05	Garfield -----	. 06	San Juan -----	. 06
Lincoln -----	. 05	Gilpin -----	. 06	San Miguel -----	. 06
Montezuma -----	. 05	Grand -----	. 06	Sedgwick -----	. 06
Moffat -----	. 05	Gunnison -----	. 06	Summit -----	. 06
Otero -----	. 05	Jefferson -----	. 06	Teller -----	. 06
Prowers -----	. 05	Larimer -----	. 06	Yuma -----	. 06
Washington -----	. 05	Logan -----	. 06	Ouray -----	. 07
Alamosa -----	. 06	Mineral -----	. 06	Rio Grande -----	. 07

The amounts computed under this item shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(4) 70 cents per acre of cropland in area B in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(5) In area A 70 cents for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm.

(6) \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, on nongeneral-allotment farms in area A, for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat, potato, and commercial-vegetable acreage allotments with respect to which a payment is computed and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(7) 45 cents per acre for each acre of restoration land.

For any farm for which the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, commercial vegetables, the total soil-depleting allotment, restoration land, and under items 1 through 7 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition a payment of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees will be made not to exceed a total of \$30 for the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices a farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee as are needed in the interest of soil conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees, or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices. The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed seed and relatively free from other weed seed, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good, viable seed. The farmer will be expected to cooperate with organized insect-control agencies in the area where the farm is located whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area. The approximate maximum amount that may be earned by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook on any farm in Colorado is the amount shown on the farm plan or estimate sheet (WR-406A or WR-406B). The soil-building practices listed below are applicable in all counties in Colorado when carried out on cropland and non-cropland except when otherwise specified. If all or a part of the

labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information. Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee. The 1940 program year for carrying out soil-building practices will be the period January 1, 1940, through October 31, 1940.

Application of Materials

Practice (1) (i)—Application of superphosphate.—\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of superphosphate (112 pounds of treblesuperphosphate) or its equivalent in other forms of fertilizer applied to, or in connection with, the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses. Rock phosphate and basic slag are forms of fertilizing material not recommended in Colorado, but any other forms may be used. Receipts of purchase, tags, or other evidence of application must be furnished to the county committee. No credit will be given for this practice when used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

Practice (4)—Mulching.—\$1.50 for each 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching material other than barnyard or stable manure incorporated into the soil in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land.

Seeding Practices

Practice (6)—Seeding alfalfa.—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to alfalfa prior to October 1, 1940. Approved varieties are: Hardistan, Meeker Baltic, Grimm, Ladak, Cossack, and northern-grown common, grown in Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North or South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Colfax or San Miguel Counties, or Cimarron Valley in Union County, in New Mexico. The rate of seeding on irrigated land shall be not less than 6 pounds per acre, and for nonirrigated land the number of pounds per acre shall be approved by the county committee. Seed tags will be required by the county committee.

Practice (7)—Seeding perennial grasses.—\$3 for each acre of cropland seeded to a full seeding of western wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, or grama grass, or mixtures of two or more of these grasses in any county, and crested wheatgrass alone or in mixtures with grama, western wheatgrass, and/or slender wheatgrass in any county except Washington, Yuma, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Prowers, and Baca.

Practice (8)—Seeding legumes and grasses.—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland or orchard land, or of irrigated noncropland, with prior approval of the county committee, seeded to bluegrass, brome grass, tall oatgrass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, buffalo grass, white clover, Ladino clover, alsike clover, strawberry clover, biennial sweetclover, red clover, and mixtures of any of the above legumes and grasses. Western wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, and grama grass may be used in a mixture with the above-named legumes or grasses for credit under this practice. The rate of seeding will be determined by the county committee except that on irrigated land the rate shall be not less than 6 pounds per acre for all crops or mixtures except strawberry clover, which shall be 3 pounds per acre. Not less than 5 pounds of sweetclover seed must be used when this crop is used in mixtures with timothy or redtop. Red clover may be used only on irrigated land and then at a rate of not less than 5 pounds per acre. Seed tags must be furnished the county committee as evidence of the quality of seed used. Timothy or redtop or mixtures of only these two crops may not be used.

Practice (10)—Planting sod pieces.—\$4.50 for each acre planted to sod pieces of perennial grasses.

The sod pieces must be cut to a depth of not less than 2 inches and in blocks at least 4 inches across, and be planted in rows not more than 52 inches apart with the pieces not more than 4 feet apart in the row. The sod may be planted in shallow furrows. The area sodded must be protected from livestock.

Practice (12)—Seeding timothy or redtop.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of irrigated or subirrigated land seeded to timothy or redtop or mixtures consisting solely of these two grasses. Minimum seeding rate 5 pounds per acre.

Pasture Improvement

Practice (13)—Reseeding depleted pastures.—\$1.50 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes used in reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land. The grasses and legumes approved are: Tall oatgrass, orchard grass, bluegrass, bromegrass, grama grass, meadow fescue, wheatgrasses, redtop, timothy, alfalfa, sweetclover, alsike clover, and strawberry clover, when used alone or in mixtures. If the area is seeded before September 1, it must not be grazed after seeding during the program year. Receipts of purchase, seed tags, or other evidence of seeding must be furnished to the county committee.

Practice (14)—Deferred grazing.—\$4.50 for each two units of carrying capacity of noncrop, open, pasture land on the farm on which the pasture is not grazed during the normal grazing season, thus allowing natural reseeding. The operator must submit to the county committee a written designation of the area to be reseeded by nongrazing and must obtain the approval of the county committee prior to starting the practice and the operator must comply with the conditions established by the county committee. Livestock must be withheld for a period of not less than 4 months, beginning not earlier than April 15 and not later than June 1. Where cattle and horses are grazed, the area must be fenced. Where sheep are grazed, the area to be deferred must be fenced sufficiently to keep them out or they must be herded to prevent grazing on the deferred area. Regardless of the type of livestock used, the remaining open pasture land on which the livestock is grazed during the deferred period must not be injured. No hay may be cut from the deferred area.

Practice (15)—Development of springs or seeps.—\$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet excavated in soil or gravel, or each 3 cubic feet excavated in rock, provided that the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment will be \$100 for a single development. The source must be protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage must be provided. The total cost of the development must be at least \$20. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (16)—Construction of reservoirs and dams.—\$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved in making the fill or excavation, or for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Soil Improvement

Practice (17)—Green-manure and cover crops.—

(a) \$1.50 for each acre of sweetclover, red clover, field peas, or soy beans turned under as green manure on irrigated cropland or orchard land.

(b) \$1.50 for each acre of rye, oats, or barley turned under as green manure on orchard land or on irrigated commercial vegetable or potato land.

(c) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of rye, oats, or barley turned under as green manure on irrigated cropland other than commercial vegetable and potato land.

A good stand and a good growth of the green-manure crops under (a), (b), and (c) must be turned under or disked in to a depth of not less than 4 inches on land not subject to erosion, or if subject to erosion such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop. Green-manure crops must be inspected by committeemen or a farm supervisor at the time of turning under.

(d) \$1.50 for each acre of sweetclover, red clover, field peas, soy beans, alfalfa, rye, oats, or barley when a good stand and a good growth is left on land in orchards as a cover crop.

(e) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of winter rye seeded in the spring, sorghums, Sudan grass, or millet, of which a good stand and good growth are left as a cover crop on land subject to erosion in Baca, Prowers, Bent, Las Animas, Huerfano, Otero, Pueblo, El Paso, Crowley, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Kit Carson, and Lincoln Counties, and on light sandy soil subject to wind erosion in Washington, Yuma, Morgan, Logan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Weld, Elbert, Arapahoe, Adams, and Douglas Counties. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee before these cover crops are planted.

Green-manure or cover crops must not be pastured or used in any other manner, and must not be utilized for credit for any other practice in 1940, and no seed can be harvested from such crops by mechanical means.

Erosion Control

Practice (19)—Contour ridging or terracing noncrop pasture land.—\$1.50 for each 750 linear feet of terrace or ridge. Terraces must be not less than 3 feet wide, and not less than 18 inches high, measured from the channel bottom, and spaced at intervals not in excess of 3 feet vertical distance. They must be on the contour.

Practice (20)—Terracing.—\$1.50 for each 200 feet of standard terrace constructed, provided suitable outlets are installed. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured, at which time approved specifications for building terraces will be furnished to each operator whose terracing project is approved.

Practice (21)—Check dams.—\$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland or orchard land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured, at which time approved, detailed specifications will be furnished.

Practice (22)—Water spreading.—\$1.50 for each 300 linear feet of ditching constructed for the diversion and spreading of flood water on cropland, restoration land, pasture land, or hay land. Ditches less than 300 feet in length will not qualify. The ditches must be of such design as to produce nonerosive velocities of the water, the grade not exceeding 5 inches per 100 feet of length, with a cross-section measurement of not less than 4 square feet. The ditch must have ample capacity to carry the diverted water, with an adequate outlet at the discharge end. If openings are made along the ditch, these must be protected by either sod, riprap, or woven-wire spreaders to prevent erosion.

Practice (23)—Riprapping the banks of active streams.—\$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock in riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farmland. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started, at which time approved specifications will be furnished to each cooperator whose project is approved.

Practice (24)—Leveling hummocks.—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland or restoration land on a farm which is owned or leased by a conservation district, an association determined by the State committee to have been organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or erosion-control purposes, on which the hummocks formed by wind erosion are leveled. Prior approval of this practice must be obtained from the county committee before starting the work. Leveling of the hummocks must be followed by seeding the land to permanent grasses or planting to sod pieces or by leaving a nondepleting cover crop of sorghums or Sudan grass.

Practice (26)—Contour listing noncropland.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of non-cropland other than light, sandy land contour listed or furrowed. The furrows must be on the contour and must be not less than 4 inches in width and 4 inches in depth. In computing the area, single furrows spaced at intervals of one-half rod or more will be considered to occupy a strip one-half rod in width. A group of furrows spaced at intervals of less than one-half rod will be considered to occupy the entire area furrowed, measured from one-fourth rod beyond the outside furrows. Credit under this practice shall not be given on the same acreage for which payment has been made for a similar practice under a previous program.

Practice (27)—Leaving stalks of sorghum.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland in Adams, Arapahoe, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, or Yuma Counties, on which stalks of sorghums (including broomcorn) or Sudan grass are left on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The county committee must determine that the land should be protected from wind erosion and that the operator will have control of the land through the winter and his farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1941. The stalks of sorghum must be not less than 12 inches high, or the Sudan grass stubble must be not less than 6 inches high, measured from the natural ground level. There must be sufficient growth left to adequately protect the land from wind erosion.

Practice (28)—Protection of restoration land.—\$1.50 for protecting each 4 acres of restoration land properly designated in 1938 or 1939 and on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practices are needed in 1940 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. The county committee must approve this practice prior to May 1, 1940.

Practice (30)—Stripcropping.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland on which two or more strips of fallow or intertilled beans, potatoes, or corn are protected by 2 or more strips of close-grown crops, or 2 or more strips of intertilled sorghums (including broomcorn and Sudan grass). The strips of fallow, beans, potatoes, or corn must be not more than 6 rods in width and should be approximately the same width, and must be not less than one-half the width, of the adjacent protective strips. The strips on slopes less than 3 percent may be at right angles to the prevailing winds or on the contour. Where the slope is more than 3 percent, the strips must be on the contour. If stripcropping is done on the contour, all tillage shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour, and shall be spaced at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

Practice (31)—Protecting summerfallow.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland on which summerfallow is protected from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. The first tillage operation must be completed not later than June 1, 1940, in the A counties, and not later than June 15, 1940, in the B counties. The land must be clean-cultivated until September 1, 1940, or until fall-seeded.

Contour listing shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year. Pit cultivation must leave pits not less than 4 inches deep and must cover not less than 25 percent of the surface. All tillage must be done with implements that will leave the surface rough and the stubble and straw near the surface. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where the destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

Practice (32)—Intertilled crops on contour.—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of cropland on which intertilled crops are farmed on the contour, provided the slope is in excess of one-half of 1 percent. All tillage shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

Practice (33)—Contour listing.—\$1.50 for each 6 acres of nonirrigated cropland subject to wind erosion listed on the contour not in summer-fallow nor as a part of a seeding operation. The listing must be on land having a slope of not less than one-half of 1 percent. The furrows must be not less than 8 inches wide and at least 4 inches deep and not more than 4 feet apart. When basin listing is used, the dams in the furrows must be not more than 16 feet apart. Contour listing shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour line shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

Practice (34)—Pit cultivation.—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of cropland pit-cultivated. Pits must be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil, and constructed so that surface of pits covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.

Practice (35)—Small grains on contour.—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland seeded to small grains on the contour in 1940. The seeding operation shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced

at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

Practice (36)—Natural vegetative cover.—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland on farms subject to wind erosion on which a natural vegetative cover or small-grain stubble of crops harvested in 1940 is left on the land in the serious wind-erosion area. Approval may be given by the county committee only when inspection shows that sufficient stubble or weed growth to offer adequate protection against wind erosion has been left. The land must not be tilled or seeded to a crop in 1940 after July 1. The operator's farming plan must provide that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1941.

Practice (37)—Contour cultivation of stubble crop.—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland contour-cultivated with a shovel-type implement following a small-grain crop harvested in 1940. The furrows must be not more than 20 inches apart. This tillage operation shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than one-tenth of 1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced at vertical intervals not in excess of 3 feet. Base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the balance of the year.

Forestry

Practice (38)—Protecting trees.—\$3 for each acre of forest trees that were planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940, which are cultivated, protected, and maintained, by replanting if necessary, to keep a stand of not less than 160 living trees per acre. Livestock must be kept out of the area and there must be sufficient cultivation to keep down weed growth. Rodents must be controlled. Measurements on single-row plantings will be taken one-half rod on each side of the row. In block plantings, the measurement will be taken one-half rod outside of the last row of plantings.

Practice (40)—Planting trees.—\$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, provided the trees are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife practice. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained, and detailed approved specifications as to time of planting, methods of planting, and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project meets with their approval.

Other Practices

Practice (43)—Controlling noxious weeds.—\$7.50 for each acre of cropland, orchard land, or pasture land in organized weed-control areas which have been approved by the State Committee prior to May 15, 1940, where seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds are controlled by clean tillage or by the use of chemicals. Weeds which are approved for control under this practice are: Bindweed, whorled milkweed, leafy spurge, Canadian thistle, Russian knapweed, white top or hoary cress, and white ragweed or silver leaf poverty weed. Prior approval of the area must be obtained from the county committee, and at the time of approval detailed specifications for carrying out weed control will be given to each operator.

Practice (46)—Renovating perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses.—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes, on cropland or in orchards that are renovated by cultivation to an effective depth and reseeded where it is good farming practice to do so.

Where renovation is followed by irrigation, the water must not be put on until after all weeds have been killed. Prior approval of this practice by the county committee must be obtained and the renovation must be done during the dormant period or between the harvesting of crops.

Practice (47)—Subsoiling.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland or land in orchards that is subsoiled to a depth of not less than 10 inches. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area subsoiled, each furrow being computed on the basis of a strip not in excess of one-half rod in width.

SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose except sown corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop and sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Grain sorghums planted for any purpose.

Sugar beets, broomcorn, mangels, or cowbeets planted for any purpose.

Potatoes planted for any purpose except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp, harvested for any purpose.

Field beans planted for any purpose, or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure.

Flax planted for any purpose except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm.

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity.

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops harvested for grain.

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, including designated mixtures containing wheat, harvested for hay except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay.

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed.

Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or sirup.

Land summer-fallowed, not protected from wind and water erosion by (1) pit listing or contour listing; (2) pit cultivation; (3) incorporating stubble or straw into the surface soil; (4) striperopping; or (5) performing all tillage operations with implements which will create and maintain a rough, cloddy, or trashy surface.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Division of special-crop and total soil-depleting allotment payments.—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

Division of soil-building payments.—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

Deductions from other farms.—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in another farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from the other farm.

Increase in small payments.—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200 the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

Payments limited to \$10,000.—Combined range and agricultural conservation payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

Deductions for association expenses.—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

Defeating purposes of the program.—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Idle farms.—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices and in connection with restoration land.

Payments made or computed without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness to the United States which is subject to setoff.

Availability of funds.—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

APPLICATION PROVISIONS

Eligibility for payment.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is the owner-operator or who is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who is owner or cash tenant on June 30, 1940, of a farm on which restoration land is designated, or who participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

Time of filing application.—Payments will be made only upon applications submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

Other farms in the county.—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940, or for money or materials advanced or labor performed in carrying out range-building practices. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

Appeals.—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State Committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

Applicability.—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

PART II—1940 RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by carrying out range-building practices, listed below, from January 1, 1940, through October 31, 1940, which are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator for those practices which he selects for which further detailed specifications are necessary. The amount of payment which may be earned can not exceed the range-building allowance.

The operator shall assume all responsibility for the acquiring of necessary permits, for the violation of any established water rights, or for other damage to property as a result of construction under the provisions of the 1940 Range Conservation Program.

RANGE-BUILDING PRACTICES

Practice (a)—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing.—75 percent of that part of the range-building allowance, excluding that part which is computed for mountain meadowland, may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the range land from grazing from the start of forage growth to seed maturity (such period to be of not less than 90 consecutive days beginning not earlier than April 15

or later than June 1 and announced by the county committee for their respective counties not later than 15 days prior to the beginning of such period) and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment otherwise will not be made. If less than 25 percent of the range land in the ranching unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be made. In any event, the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On ranching units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. On ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the nongrazing acreage must be prevented by herding or by other specified methods. The remaining range land on the ranching unit must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on range land which normally is not used for grazing. The ranch operator must file Form WR-415 with the county committee designating the area to be deferred prior to starting the practice.

The deferred grazing unit may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested therefrom in 1940.

Practice (b)—Artificial reseeding.—20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre; provided, when timothy, bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*), or sweet clovers are seeded alone or in mixtures constituted of 60 percent or more of these species, the rate of payment shall be 10 cents per pound of seed sown not to exceed \$1 per acre.

Depleted range land, including mountain meadowland, may be reseeded with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs recommended for the locality by the State committee, provided good seed of high germination and purity, free from weed seeds, shall be used. New seeding must be adequately protected. Detailed information regarding dates, rates, methods of seeding, approved varieties, and approved methods of seeding shall be obtained from the county committee at the time of prior approval.

The operator must present conclusive evidence of the amount, kind, and quality of seed used in performance under this practice.

Erosion and Run-off Control

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on range land in order to facilitate the renovation and maintenance of adequate vegetative cover. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of these measures, and to the flatter slopes or locations where the diversion can be attained without undue expense. All erosion-control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

Practice (d)—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling.—2½ cents per 100 linear feet for listing, furrowing, or subsoiling range land, including mountain meadowland, on the contour. Written prior approval and detailed specifications must be secured from the county committee.

Performance shall not be approved where payment has been made on the same area for a similar practice under a previous program.

Practice (f) (1)—Spreader dams.—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved. Dams shall be built on intermittent streams. Dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be built to the same standards as are applicable for practice (g). Earthen tanks and reservoirs, in respect to top width, freeboard, and side slopes, and in accordance with detailed specifications approved by the State committee and furnished to the operator by the county committee.

Small spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Small dams or dikes shall not be less than 18 inches in height, and shall have minimum side slopes of

2 to 1. The crown shall not be less than 1 foot wide. If the dikes are given a grade, the fall shall not exceed 4 inches per 100 feet of length. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The opening shall be protected by masonry, rock riprap, or sodding.

Under no circumstances shall payment be made for performance of this practice unless the diverted water is spread over the area affected and its return to the flood channel is retarded sufficiently to prevent further erosion.

Practice (f) (2)—Spreader terraces.—50 cents per 100 linear feet for constructing spreader terraces. Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. Ditches may be used to carry diverted water from a diversion point to the area over which the water is to be spread. The ditch should be designed for non-erosive velocities. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion and 2 square feet at the discharge end. The ditch shall have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and shall have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. Openings made along the length of the ditch where the density of natural sod is not sufficient to spread water without erosion shall be protected. Payment will not be made for this practice if less than 100 linear feet of terraces are established.

Stock-Water Development

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring about such a distribution of livestock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof but shall not be used to impound water for irrigating purposes on cropland.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, that its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and must show the yardage in place as well as the approximate yardage in the proposed enlargement.

Any development of stock water on a ranching unit within a reasonable distance of any other watering place which already provides adequate water to livestock using the adjoining range shall not be approved.

Practice (g)—Earthen tanks and reservoirs.—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards in a single development for constructing reservoirs or earthen tanks with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

This practice shall not be approved on permanently running streams, and shall be located, when possible, to take advantage of natural spillway facilities, protection from wave action, and minimum fill requirements to achieve satisfactory reservoir capacity. Sites should not be approved in light sandy soil or in porous formations incapable of impounding water. Payment will not be made for building dams with a fill more than 10 feet in height, unless the construction and specifications therefor are approved in writing by the State committee and the State Engineer prior to institution.

Spillways, if not sodded or heavily grassed, shall be protected in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee. The minimum spillway cross-section for drainage areas in excess of 400 acres shall be not less than 45 square feet; for drainages of less than 400 acres the spillway cross-section shall not be less than 30 square feet. The county committee shall specify a larger spillway wherever necessary, taking into consideration the soil type, slope, and size of drainage area above the structure.

The reservoir shall be not less than 5 feet deep below the floor of the spillway, over a bottom area of at least 200 square feet. The minimum freeboard

(distance measured vertically between the top of the dam and the bottom of the spillway) shall be 3 feet. For dams with an upstream vertical height greater than 12 feet, the freeboard shall be at least equal to 25 percent of the height, except that a freeboard in excess of 7 feet shall not be required or paid for in any dam.

Dam dimensions shall meet the following specifications. The top width shall be at least 6 feet. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3 to 1 on the upstream face, and 2 to 1 on the downstream face.

A diversion channel from another drainage shall qualify for payment under this practice, provided such channel is constructed on a nonerosive grade and there is no possibility of its use for irrigation. Payment shall be made for excavated cross section not in excess of 3 square feet.

Where the construction of a dam is not necessary to impound water and the topography of the land makes it possible to concentrate water in a pit or earthen tank for livestock and specifications for a dam and spillway are not applicable, payment will be made for excavating a pit or earthen tank in accordance with approved specifications.

Practice (h)—Concrete or rubble-masonry dams.—\$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry used in constructing concrete or rubble-masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the dam for irrigation), for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dams shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions. The location shall be such as to take advantage of minimum size requirements for structures and at the same time give a minimum reservoir depth of 5 feet, over a bottom area of at least 200 square feet. All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

Practice (i) (1)—Wells.—\$2 per linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters. A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range, but under no circumstances shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

Practice (i) (2)—Wells.—\$1 per linear foot for drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply, with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cut-off device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice.

Practice (j) (1)—Development of natural watering places in soil.—30 cents per cubic foot of excavation in soil or gravel, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20. Springs or seeps shall be developed for the purpose of providing water for range livestock. The source must be protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage must be provided.

Performance shall be in accordance with detailed specifications issued by the State committee.

Practice (j) (2)—Development of natural watering places in rock.—50 cents per cubic foot of excavation in rock, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to a least \$20.

Specifications for this practice are the same as for Practice (j) (1).

Conservation of Range Land Through the Elimination of Destructive Plants

If the county committee determines that the elimination of destructive plants under Practices (m) or (r) will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, Practice (b), Artificial reseeding, shall also be required in connection with these practices.

These practices cannot be performed until the range examiner has inspected the land and made a determination of the percentage of density and acreage covered by the destructive plants to be destroyed, and has filed his report with the county committee.

Practice (m)—Elimination of prickly pear cactus.—(1) 50 cents per acre for the elimination of a light infestation, (2) 75 cents per acre for the elimination of a medium infestation, and (3) \$1 per acre for the elimination of a heavy infestation, by chemical or mechanical methods approved by the State committee.

Practice (r)—Elimination of sagebrush.—50 cents per acre for the elimination of a heavy infestation of sagebrush by railing or by grubbing the plants with any sharp-edged blade or other heavy instrument.

This practice shall only be performed where the degree of infestation shades the ground to such an extent that it crowds out and weakens natural grass cover; but the practice is not applicable where the remaining vegetative cover will not be sufficient to prevent loose soil from blowing after removal of destructive plants, and no payment shall be made where performance is likely to increase soil erosion if reseeding is not likely to establish a good stand.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The range-building allowance shall be 3 cents per acre of range land in the ranching unit plus 75 cents times the grazing capacity of the range land. However, the grazing-capacity item shall not be calculated on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of range land in the ranching unit, and the acreage item shall not be calculated on more than 60 acres for each animal unit of grazing capacity established for the ranching unit. The amount computed under the above items shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller. In addition, in Alamosa, Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Miguel, Summit, and Teller Counties, and in that portion of Las Animas County lying west of Range 64, the range-building allowance shall include 35 cents for each acre classified as mountain meadowland in the ranching unit.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments under the 1940 Range Conservation Program shall be made only on those ranches with respect to which the county committee certifies that good range-management practices have been carried out and only for such practices as are needed on the ranch to promote conservation and good range management.

Payment for range-building practices shall not exceed the range-building allowance computed for the ranch and shall be made for any practice only when performed in accordance with approved specifications.

No payment will be made where one-half or more of the total cost of a practice is contributed by a State or Federal agency; if less than one-half of such cost is contributed by a State or Federal agency, payment at one-half the approved rate may be made.

All or any part of the payment for performance of range-building practices may be withheld if the applicant has employed any scheme or device that will deprive another person of a share of the payment to which he would have been entitled had the 1939 leasing arrangement been in effect, or if any practice has been adopted which defeats the purpose of this or any previous range program, or if the forage, tree growth, or watershed has been injured by overgrazing in 1940 on any range land under the control of the operator.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Range program provisions similar to those for agricultural conservation program.—Provisions of the range program with respect to claims, assignments, time of filing applications, increase in small payments, \$10,000 limitation, deductions for administrative expenses, appeals, availability of funds, and applicability are similar to such provisions in Part I of this handbook.

Establishment of grazing capacities.—The grazing capacity of each ranch for which Form WR-415 is executed, which form must be filed in the county office before May 1, 1940, will be determined by a competent range examiner.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding payments, appeals, range-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD,
Director, Western Division.



